

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIV.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE SILVER BILL

Will Most Likely Be Postponed Until December.

THE STEWART BILL IS SO DEFECTIVE That It Will Most Likely Be Set Aside.

AN AMENDED BILL WOULD FAIL

To Reach the Senate in Time for Passage Before Adjournment—The Status of the Bill.

Washington, July 11.—(Special).—The silver men caucused tonight to consider the objections that had been raised to the Stewart bill.

Judge Cuberson, of Texas, one of the ablest lawyers in the house, gave it as his opinion that the bill, if enacted into a law, would repeat both the legal tender and redeemable feature of the eighty millions of treasury notes issued under the Sherman act of 1890, to buy silver bullion.

Judge Cuberson is a free coinage man, and he demonstrated his point so clearly that it was decided that the bill must be amended before passed by the house. To pass it in its present shape the caucus believed would give Harrison an opportunity to veto it without even expressing an opinion as to whether he favored free coinage or was against it. It would give him an opportunity to veto it on the ground that it destroyed the legal tender and redeemable features of eighty millions of treasury notes now in circulation.

While the free coinage men recognize that the bill would not do in its present shape, and must be amended, it is a great disappointment to them. It means that no free coinage bill can go to the president before adjournment. Though it should be amended and in that shape pass the house, it would have to go back to the senate, and it is too late for that now. The anti-free coinage senators could easily prevent action.

Thus, while the free coinage men will endeavor to put it through, no one can realize more than they that it is a hopeless fight. Free coinage is dead until next session. The senate caused it by passing a negligently drawn bill.

The Silver Bill.
Although the house is transacting other business the silver bill is right now absorbing all interests. The free coinage men and the anti's are making daily polls of the house. The anti's are growing more confident daily, while the free coinage men are beginning to feel that they are in a losing fight. There are many who have heretofore been counted upon as free coinage men, who have weakened recently. They claim it will be had party policy to pass a free coinage bill at this time and under pressure will vote against the consideration of the measure.

The anti-free coinage men, knowing that they can win nothing by their old policy of filibustering in view of the action of the committee on rules, have decided to make the fight square out against the bill. Their first move will be to defeat the passage of the resolution reported from the committee on rules. They claim sufficient votes to defeat it. Such a defeat would mean the defeat of the bill, and end the fight. Thus a vote against the resolution is a vote against silver. There are men in the house who would vote against the resolution for policy sake, who would not dare vote against the bill itself. But to vote against the same thing and their constituents will hold them equally responsible. Should the anti's fail to defeat the resolution, then they will attempt to postpone the consideration of the bill until December by a vote of the house. They might possibly fail on the first question and succeed on the second. It depends upon how the republicans vote. If they act all the way through with the anti-silver men, the chances are that the resolution from the committee on rules will be defeated.

York and in other doubtful states when the proper time arrives and his voice will be heard with effect in the campaign. While he is making no boasts about the democratic carrying New York, in his own mind he has no doubt of it. He is now quietly doing all in his power to get the democratic of the state together and aiding in an organization calculated to bring out every democratic vote in the Empire State. While Senator Hill and Mr. Cleveland have no love for each other personally, Senator Hill is for the democratic party and if his efforts can bring about success, Mr. Cleveland will be the next president.

Congressman Tracy's Dinner.

Congressman Tracy, of New York, gave a dinner in the house restaurant Saturday, at Bourne's Locket's expense.

One day after the two men were in the house restaurant. It was shortly after the February convention in New York. At that time, it will be remembered, Hill had a big boom. Tracy made the assertion that, although Hill had the boom then, Cleveland would be the nominee.

"I'll bet you \$417 to \$50," said Cockran,

"that Cleveland will not be, and that Hill will."

Tracy took it, and then his sporting blood was so aroused that he offered to bet \$500 more, even on Cleveland. Cockran took that.

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NETTLETON'S NOTES.

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Plays for Tolerance.

"I regret exceedingly that my influence was not wide enough to hold the alliance solidly in the ranks for the democracy, but there are enough of them left to insure the democratic integrity of Georgia, if the rank and file of the party will simply allow these men full fellowship and let them understand that they are not to be ostracized simply because they are a 'racket.' This is all they ask, that they be allowed to serve the party as democrats without drawing the line, and you will find that they will be alive and enthusiastic for the cause of democracy."

What about the outcast for your recommendation?

"It is all right, I think, though as I said above, I have not had an opportunity to keep up with the developments very closely. I have been at my post attending to the public business. My friends over the district, however, send me gratifying assurances, and I am receiving letters every day from every part of the district from men who have heretofore been my most active political opponents. I have received not less than 100 letters from Atlanta, among them being letters from the most prominent business and professional men in that city, telling me that they believe that it was right that I should be given a second nomination, and assuring me of their earnest support to that end. These letters came from the best men in Atlanta, and make me feel that my service for the democracy is at least not unappreciated. I should feel very badly if I thought that the democratic party of the fifth district had nothing but abuse and rebuff for me after what I have done to maintain its ascendancy in our state. Understand, I claim no credit for it. I have been simply working in the ranks as a democrat, and if I have been unusually zealous, the cause it has been because I thought I was in a position in touch with the farmers of the state, to insure my views being given to at least a respectful hearing. This is all I have done, and I think in this way I have had an opportunity to do the party much good. Of course there are those who have gone astray and whose efforts are now being directed to disrupt the democracy, and they are doing their utmost to defeat me, when they are robbed. Six of the crowd were fired out of the Ocean house barroom tonight for working a skin game.

BRUNSWICK'S YOUTH SPORTS

Done Up by a Newly Arrived Gang of Gamblers.

Brunswick, Ga., July 11.—(Special).—Brunswick has been invaded by a small army of eight tin-horn gamblers under the guise of various professions, and they have succeeded in doing up the local sports and swindling young men to the queen's taste. The gambler, Brunswick, last week, bringing four handbills, and continuing to play at every hotel and including suckers to visit poker rooms and their private apartments in the suburbs of the city, where, if their luck flagged to the point of bankruptcy, they did the work. At least twenty regular sports were plucked, and several have squandered their money. The tin-horns laughed at the suckers and continued their work. One professional pool-player works the billiard rooms, and, by hints, gets the gamblers to play for his net, when they are robbed. Six of the crowd were fired out of the Ocean house barroom tonight for working a skin game.

SUFFERING IN ALABAMA

On Account of the Overflow of the Rivers.

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The government, however, is in the

several counties to act in such emergencies, but offers to issue a general proclamation calling on the people of the whole state. He comes to you for the time being. Advancing merchants are badly hurt by this double loss of crops, it being now too late for another replanting.

The Third Party Would Rejoice.

"Should I be defeated, which I do not think at all likely, there would be great rejoicing, not in the ranks of the democracy, but in the ranks of the third party, because they have urged all along that there was not room enough in the democratic party for alliance men, and they hate me because I combated the argument. I am daily in receipt of letters from the most prominent democrats in Georgia from every part of the state, expressing their sympathy with me in my race. I have not had an opportunity to canvass my district. I cannot do so at present, for there are public measures that require my presence in Washington. I hope, however, to get a chance to do so as soon as public business will permit, but in the meantime I ask that those who are opposing me give me justice in fixing the dates for the primaries of the several counties of the district. I understand that the democratic executive committee of Fulton is to meet tomorrow. I am sure that the members of that committee, having the good of the party at heart, will be actuated by perfect fairness and will not name a date which will cause the county to act before hearing my side of the case. I think that the house will adjourn by the 1st of August, or possibly before that. I earnestly hope that in fixing dates for primaries this will be kept in view.

Asks for Time in Fulton.

"There is no need for your services. I never had any religion."

Notwithstanding this answer the chaplain approached Ravachol, saying:

"I come to bring you for the time being the image of Christ, whose law you disregard."

"I don't care a rap for your religion," said Ravachol. "I don't want to see your crucifix. If you show it to me, I will not touch you. You are like all of your people who encourage superstition and try to make people believe what you cannot prove."

Ravachol jibed the executioners and his head bled. Then the chaplain he said:

"Religion! What folly! How the world is beheaded!"

The executioners here took hold of him and pushed him toward and into a van that was waiting, which at once started for the guillotine.

A crowd that was behind a cordon of soldiers, members of which had been uprooted during the time of waiting, was bearing Ravachol, apologetically silencing the imprecations and blasphemous words of the condemned man could be distinctly heard. The priest preceded Ravachol to the foot of the scaffold, showing him the executioners on the scaffold, showing him "want to speak," shouted Ravachol, as the assistant executioner seized him. "Don't prevent me."

So rapidly did the executioners work that all the heads were already on the block and his head was cut off before the last of the sentence was finished. Just as the knife fell he shouted, "Vive la république," and instantly his head was in the basket. The remains were placed in a wagon and taken to the cemetery.

What Will Senator Hill Do?

There has been some comment indulged in because Senator Hill has made no public statement as to what he will do in the coming campaign to aid in the election of Mr. Cleveland.

Senator Hill is not a man who indulges in blowing in advance. But when the time comes he will be found in the forefront fighting the common enemy of the democracy. He will take the stump in New

LIVINGSTON TALKS

About the Political Situation in Georgia.

THE THIRD PARTY AT WORK

With a Vigor Which Demands Close Attention.

THE POPULATION OF GEORGIA.

The Status of Business in Congress—The News in General as Developed in the National Capital.

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NINE TIMES A BRIDE.

The Strange Experience of Mrs. Sadie Crandall.

BECAME THE WIFE OF A PREACHER

Who Developed a Mania for Marrying Her Every Time They Moved—A Strange Story in Court.

Providence, July 11.—The divorce court records here will tell the whole peculiar petition from Mrs. Sadie Crandall, the wife of the Rev. Walter Crandall, Michigan minister, who will contest the separation. Mrs. Crandall took the initial steps this morning to secure an absolute divorce. She is thirty-two years old, and a post-graduate woman. She has been married nine times within eight years, the preacher being her first and also her ninth husband. He is also her second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth seventh and eighth husband.

According to the statement of the petitioner Mr. Crandall is a marriage maniac. That is, he is even seeking to be married, never insisting on a new bride, but being perfectly content with Mrs. Crandall in that role. Owing to this matrimonial mania, Mrs. Crandall says her life has been a long and harrowing honeymoon. This remarkable couple were first married in Lansing, Mich., according to the forms of the Methodist church. The Old World was selected for a honeymoon tour, and while in Dublin the clergyman told his bride he thought their marriage was not ecclesiastically perfect, because the person who united them had not been ordained by the apostolic imposition of hands. He held that this was absolutely necessary, and he made arrangements for another marriage in St. Patrick's cathedral in Dublin. Mrs. Crandall considered her husband over scrupulous, and she assented to the second ceremony, and there was another marriage. Mr. Crandall then argued that St. Patrick's had once been a Catholic cathedral, that the mass had been sung there, and that the cathedral had not been dedicated since it ceased to be used for Roman Catholic worship. This omission the preacher held to be fatal, and another marriage was definitely arranged to be formalized or to be married on board ship by a Presbyterian preacher, the Rev. Giles Knight. Attendance at one of Colonel Ingerson's lectures convinced him that this was illegal, for there he heard John Calverton lecture on heresies by Universalists, Spiritualists, and Swedenborgians followed, and then a year ago the wife, weary of the long record of marriages to the same man, left him and removed to this city, where she is now looking for a divorce.

She has recently met a man, and her husband telling her that he has ascertained that a Congregational marriage is the only one that has the endorsement of heaven, and that if she will only consent to a second marriage the congregation church will forgive her sins and promise that this shall positively be the last nuptials that she will ask her to participate in.

Mrs. Crandall and her lawyers are now endeavoring to get a divorce, and to get marriage certificates, so that all may be presented to the court when the affair is brought up in the divorce court.

A LIE OUT SOMEWHERE.

Ten Dollars Plays an Important Part in Greene County Politics.

Greensboro, Ga., July 11.—(Special)—There is quite a sensation here over the publication in The Herald-Journal of an alleged transaction between Mr. W. C. D. Lundy, T. M. Chapman and Mr. Irby Hudson. The Constitution mentioned the matter in a special a week ago. This transaction is explained in the following open letter to The Herald-Journal:

Mr. Editor: In the editorial column of last Friday you mentioned a transaction which does myself and community justice which I feel it my duty to correct, and in doing so beg leave to give all the particulars in detail.

On the 7th of June my wife happened to a sensible accident by falling, and being disabled for a week, I was unable to work, and my crop to be worked. I had no one to help me and concluded to borrow money and hire my rails saved and cotton chopped for my wife's use. I did not do this, but I was advised by friends to try Mr. Irby Hudson, who I heard was a man of means. He remitted what I did. He remarked that he did not propose to be bound by any contract which does myself and community justice which I feel it my duty to correct, and in doing so beg leave to give all the particulars in detail.

I have been severely censured for what I have done, but no one knows what the woman to whom I have given my money does. I now think Mr. Hudson took advantage of my necessities to get me to withdraw from the people's party and unite with the Democrats.

My wife is through strange to me suddenly change in politics. My brother, with Mr. W. C. D. Lundy, approached me to know if I had any money to give him. I told him I had consistently and if so they proposed to refund the money and release my obligations to Mr. Hudson, and leave me free to act according to the dictates of my own conscience as to politics.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is a true statement of the facts. I have never been present in an editorial or communication without my consent.

T. M. CHAPMAN.

Atlanta, Ga., July 5, 1892.—Mr. Chapman, a member of the party of the particular mentioned, also puts an emphatic denial, denouncing said charges as "false in every particular." The Herald-Journal, commenting on the matter, says editorially: "Last evening two gentlemen from the Irby neighborhood who told us of an alleged transaction between Mr. C. D. Lundy and T. M. Chapman, the affair referred to, namely Mr. Lundy, were being assured by the gentlemen that the facts given us were the whole truth and that Mr. Chapman would a full confession of the whole transaction be made to the article in our columns. We have written statements from men interested in the affair and one of them states that he is satisfied with the article, 'Beats Gideon's Band,' is a correct account of the circumstances in the case as told."

We have no cause to doubt the veracity of the gentlemen who came to us, and as they have given their written statements to substantiate the truth of their words, we have no cause in giving the affair to the public. If we have done Mr. Lundy an injustice, we are truly sorry and we will do our best to correct the impression made by the article which reflected upon him."

But there is no use minding matters. There's a lie out somewhere, and we have no cause in shielding the guilty party. Let the truth out. How the line and let the chips fall where they may on a democrat or third party man."

The affair has caused a sensation all over the county and bad blood is likely to follow.

RIOT CAUSED BY CHOLERA.

Inhabitants of Astrakhan Tear Up Thing Generally.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—(Special)—The inhabitants of Astrakhan, torn to pieces by the cholera, are rioting. In report of the riots at Astrakhan, it is said that the ignorant populace to the effect that the sanitary measures taken to prevent the spread of cholera were unnecessary; that the sick were put in hospitals without care, and many buried alive. The rioters, led by Mr. L. G. Gould, set fire to the hospitals after removing the sick and then attacked the governor's house. Here they were checked by a military detachment and finally dispersed. The dead were around.

Rained an Alligator.

North Birmingham, Ala., July 11.—(Special)—As Mrs. T. W. Smith, who resides corner Ninth avenue and Twenty-fifth street, Birmingham, was in the garden surprise her furniture, what was her surprise to find single alligator, not more than two inches long. The "gator" with the usual aesthetic taste of his race, had selected a spot just beneath a fuchsia and a heliotrope. The "gator" was a young alligator about two inches long.

Put up in sealed vials—perfectly preserved, always convenient, fresh, and reliable.

The "gator" was the cheapest pills you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

DOWN ON THE PINKERTONS.

The Preacher Sympathetic with the Strikers in Their Fight.

Honesdale, Pa., July 11.—Ministers of their sympathies with the strikers. All the churches were well attended Sunday morning in anticipation of some radical expression from the pulpit and the visitors were not disappointed. At the Methodist church, Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Tennessee conference, occupied the pulpit in lieu of Rev. Dr. McMillar, the regular pastor, and made some forcible allusions to the existing strife.

Colonel W. S. Witham, who intends putting a bank in operation at Canton this fall, was in Honesdale Saturday and organized a bank there. One of the needs of Cherokee and the counties north and east of us is a bank at Canton, and we are glad to know that we are so soon to have one.

The annual session of the Cherokee Conference, held at Canton, was held at Canton on Saturday and Sunday, July 30th and 31st. All white schools in the county are expected to participate.

Third party clubs are not as easily organized as the others, as we suppose. A big show of a club was made at Hickory Flat last Saturday, and another effort will be made in a week or so.

A flourishing Sunday school has been organized in New Honesdale, with Henry Chambers as superintendent and J. L. Satchwell as secretary.

The Hightower Baptist Sunday School Association meets with the school at Sharon church, in Forsyth county, next Friday and continues through Saturday, and note of warning laid at the door of an insolent, wicked negro girl one night last week, we learn, and now Canton has one negro girl less.

Master Jarrel Jarvis dug up a five-dollar piece in his father's back yard, but Monday morning while getting sand for his mother.

Good crops in all parts of the county, and they are in a clean condition, too.

NEWS FROM CHEROKEE.

Camp Meetings, Politics, White Caps and Sunday Schools.

Canton, Ga., July 11.—(Special)—Next month the camp meetings begin, but some in this country have been temporarily abandoned.

By Spring and Shiloh (Stockbridge), we understand, will not be held this year, and probably Waleska, also Holbrook begins on Friday night before the third Sunday in August. The third quarterly conference on the Too Ny circuit will be held there.

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GOOD FOR WHITFIELD.

The Total Assessed Value of Property Shows Up Well.

Dalton, Ga., July 11.—(Special)—The total assessed value of all property in Whitfield county, independent of the state, is \$1,000,000, of which the Dalton district returns \$1,743,988, or \$541.26 more than half of all the other eleven districts of the county. From these figures Dalton is not an apparent burden on the tax payers of that county, and been asserted by some of the small political leaders. The total value of farming lands in the county is \$922,944, while the value of the land in the Dalton district is \$327,400, or more than one-third of the total value of the balance of the county. The total value of all state, city and town lands in the Dalton district is \$490,063, or \$171,000 more than the total value of the entire farming lands of the county.

There is no fiction in these figures for they are often as taken from the county tax digest. As county people owning real estate in Dalton return it in their respective district, to get a correct value of Dalton's taxable property it is necessary to go to the city tax digest. On that basis the Dalton property returned at \$1,508,556, or \$171,000 more than half of the entire taxable property of all the county outside of Dalton. This showing is not matter of boasting; but that town people are very helpful at tax paying time.

The Democrats of Milton.

Warsaw, Ga., July 11.—(Special)—The democratic executive committee, together with a number of democrats, met at Milton on Friday night. President T. W. Autrey. The executive committee issued a call for a primary election to be held the 9th day of August, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the legislature.

Messrs. Clinton and H. J. Sumner were elected delegates to the state convention, and instructed to cast their votes for the next three months.

Hon. Joe Terrell was unanimously elected for state, and county and the delegates instructed to vote for him.

Hon. C. D. Phillips and Captain Joe McAfee made speeches that were well received.

Dayton, Ga., July 11.—(Special)—The democratic executive committee, together with a number of democrats, met at Milton on Friday night. President T. W. Autrey. The executive committee issued a call for a primary election to be held the 9th day of August, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the legislature.

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The Democrats of Milton.

Charleston, S. C., July 11.—(Special)—Two more murders are brought to light here last night keeping up the bloody record. William Brannan slew William Wilson in house on Line street, by striking him on the head with a lightwood knot, in a quarrel about a woman. Both are negroes.

The murderer is under arrest.

At Green Park, a station on the Charleston and Savannah railroad, Isaac M. Shykes, a Jewish merchant, was murdered on Friday night by a negro named Meyers. Shykes had his year's savings, amounting to several hundred dollars, in the store. This was the motive of the murder. Meyers escaped with the money.

There has been an average of a murder every Sunday here for nearly two months past. The murderer always gets off on a plea of self-defense.

TEN INCHES OF RAIN.

Has Fallen in Ten Days at Columbus, Miss.

New Orleans, July 11.—A Times-Democrat Columbus, Miss., special says: The heavy rainstorm which began a week ago continues, with no prospect of ceasing. It is impossible to estimate the damage to corn and cotton. A great number of bridges have been washed away, and travel by the dirt roads has almost ceased. No trains arrived or departed on the Georgia Pacific railroad yesterday, and the Mobile and Ohio road has a washout thirty miles south, and no trains have arrived from that direction. Ten inches of rain have fallen the last three days. The Tombigbee river continues to rise rapidly. No one ever remembers such a fall of water. The damage will be immense.

ROUGH TREATMENT.

Experienced by Americans at an African Feast.

Tangier, July 11.—An outrage was perpetrated here during the feast of Adelheid on two Americans. One of the Americans is a correspondent of The New York Herald, by name, and the other is Mr. Russell, who was secretary to the Legation. Both were received at the feast.

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The Liberal-Enterprise.

Cuthbert, Ga., July 11.—(Special)—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southwest Georgia Publishing Company was held on Friday evening. Mr. C. L. Moore, editor and general manager, Mr. Robert L. Moye, president; Mr. W. E. Morris, secretary; Mr. John D. Gunn, treasurer. A board of directors, consisting of Dr. W. E. Russell, W. E. Morris, John D. Gunn, W. C. Gunn, W. E. Morris, John D. Gunn and R. L. Moye, was elected. Financial and executive committee were also appointed. The company is owner of The Liberal-Enterprise.

Changes at Cedartown.

Cedartown, Ga., July 11.—(Special)—The Central railroad has made some sweeping changes in the corps at the head of the line, and the changes are to be fully effective on Friday next. W. P. Epperson, formerly of the South Bound, succeeds J. C. McKenzie, one of the best and most popular men on the line. Paul P. Pugh, of C. A. Adderly's interests, is now president of the Central railroad, and Dr. McCormick is appointed supervisor. The last two appointees are old friends of the British mission.

When one day during the feast, they were suddenly set upon the street without any warning being given of it, and stoned to death by a mob of negroes. Both the Americans were seriously injured, and the negroes were.

The event has produced a great sensation and much indignation, and the American minister has sent a special cable to the Foreign Office, asking inquiry into the matter. The two gentlemen had in no way made themselves conspicuous or objectionable to the natives, and the assault was clearly most unjustifiable.

Accident to Dr. North.

Milledgeville, Ga., July 11.—(Special)—Dr. A. G. North, pharmacist at the asylum, happened to an accident yesterday morning. One of the patients he slipped on the hard ground and fell, and struck his head upon a rock. The fall shocked him so that he was unable to move and Captain John Torrance, Mr. Warren Edwards and Dr. Autrey moved him to his home, where he is rapidly improving. Dr. North was severely injured from the fall, but there is no apprehension of anything more serious than painful confinement for several days.

Rained an Alligator.

North Birmingham, Ala., July 11.—(Special)—As Mrs. T. W. Smith, who resides corner Ninth avenue and Twenty-fifth street, Birmingham, was in the garden surprise her furniture, what was her surprise to find single alligator, not more than two inches long.

The "gator" with the usual aesthetic taste of his race, had selected a spot just beneath a fuchsia and a heliotrope.

The "gator" was a young alligator about two inches long.

Put up in sealed vials—perfectly preserved, always convenient, fresh, and reliable.

The "gator" was the cheapest pills you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

Can you ask more?

PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES.

TRADE MARK. Quality First and Always.

CHARLES D. TYNER, 27 Marietta street, corner Broad.

April 13-18-1892.

TYNER DRUGGIST.

27 Marietta street, corner Broad.

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THE CONSTITUTION can be found on sale as fol-
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Cincinnati—J. Hawley, 105 Vine street.
Washington—Metropolitan Hotel.

Paris—Anglo-American reading rooms, Chaus-
sée d'Antin and Rue Meyerbeer.

ATLANTA, GA., July 12, 1862.

Is It Third Party Doctrine?

We printed yesterday from The Jones
boro Enterprise the report of some re-
marks said to have been made by Mr.
Cox in a recent speech in Clayton county.
We reproduce that report here:

Mr. Chairman: If nobody else will follow
Mr. Milner I will. Mr. Milner said that there
would likely be another. I had a good
time during the war and I want to do the same
again. I will not be a good man and I
will not be another. I will not be another
than the sun rise. I tell you, I would
be one of twenty men to take a black flag in
one hand, a scythe blade in the other and go
to killing them and then take their money. I
will not be another. I will not be another
than the sun rise. I tell you, we would have a good time
again. For the third party! when I
prowl with a plow always I want to throw it
away and put on a new one. (Cheers.)

Now, there are possible explanations of
this remarkable deliverance. The Mr.
Cox, to whom it is credited, may be a
humorist of the kind that is frequently
developed in the country side, and he
may have intended his remarks to be in
the nature of a grim satire on the social-
istic tendencies that have made their
appearance in the third party literature
that has been so freely distributed in the
south.

But if Mr. Cox is preaching third party
doctrine, he has given to that organization
the blackest eye that any party ever
received in this state. Such talk as that
with which he is credited is not suited to
the climate of Georgia, nor will it fall
pleasantly on the ears of Georgia farmers.
The doctrine at the bottom of it is
precisely that which animates the high-
way robber, and its special viciousness
is without mitigation.

The moment the third party endorses
this doctrine that moment it disappears
from Georgia and the south. Mr. Cox
may have thought that he was making
an attack on the Blaacks, good men who
have made their impress on the com-
munity in which they live, and who, by
industry and economy, have accumulated
property, but he was attacking every suc-
cessful farmer in the state.

Mr. Cox declares that he is after money,
and he hurls for the third party. He
wants to take a scythe blade and kill the
men who have made money, or who are
supposed to have it, and he tells the boys
that a good time they would have.

It is to be observed that the Blaacks are
only mentioned to give point to the pur-
pose. The threat of Mr. Cox will apply
to every farmer who has an extra side
of meat in his smokehouse or an extra
bushel of corn in his crib—to every farmer
who, by hard industry and close economy,
has saved a dollar.

The Question of State Banks.

We are surprised to see in The Rich-
mond Dispatch a remark that The Journal
of Commerce "has allowed its states'
rights doctrine to blind it to the facts
of the case and to the real questions in-
volved in this discussion"—that is to say,
the discussion in regard to the establish-
ment of state banks of issue.

That a democratic newspaper in the Old
Dominion, the mother of the democratic
party, should deem it necessary to jibe
at a New York newspaper on account of
its devotion to states' rights is indeed
amazing, and it is equally amazing to find
The Dispatch clinging to a line of argument
in opposition to state banks of issue
that has no reasonable foundation to go
upon.

Our contemporary persists in comparing
the proposed new system to the old sys-
tem, which, in wildcat banks per-
mitted the existence of wildcat banks,
and declaring that the new system
will have incurable defects because, in
its opinion, the old system had incurable
defects.

The incurable defect is the lack of logic
in The Dispatch's argument. The people
of this country once repudiated the idea
of a national bank even after the system
had been put in operation. Was this any
reason why they should have repudiated
the better system of national banking
which is in operation now? Is it possible
that any editor, or any other person sup-
posed to be living in the light, really be-
lieves that an attempt will be made to
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Our contemporary seems to fear that
a system of state banks involves all the
features that belonged to the system
in operation before the war—the lack of
railway and telegraph facilities and the
total absence of any system of exchange
between the banks of the different states
and sections. Yet we think we can promise
that the railways and telegraphs will
continue to flourish and that the modern
system of doing business will be en-
larged rather than contracted.

What makes the national banking
system so sound so far as its notes
are concerned? Is it a merit inherent
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South Carolina state banks were good in
New York, in London, in Liverpool and in
Manchester.

But what of all this? It is the peculiar
merit of the state bank system that the
notes issued will not be good enough to
be hoarded away from home to be coaxed to
Wall street and held there, ready to be
employed in speculation. It is the pecu-
liar merit of the system that it will give

revolution and anarchy. When the aver-
age citizen has time for reflection the
thought suddenly strikes him that he
owns a home and has a little money saved
up for a rainy day. He cannot afford to
go into a carnival of lawlessness, and he
feels that in a social upheaval the mob
would not stop with the Carnegies. After
the millionaires the hundred-thousand-
dollar men, then the ten-thousand-dollar
men, and finally any man with a few dol-
lars or a good coat on his back would
be in danger. This has been the conse-
quence of such outbreaks of anarchy.

The people understand all this, and they
understand Mr. Jerry Simpson. That en-
ergetic demagogue may continue his pre-
dicted course a while longer, but we predict
that he will talk himself out of congress
in less time than it took for him to talk
himself into it.

Mr. Cleveland Is Right.

It was a patriotic motive that prompted
certain ladies in the east to suggest the
organization of "Frances Cleveland
Influence clubs," but Mr. Cleveland said
the right thing at the right time when
he protested against such a use of his
wife's name.

The old-fashioned Americans who believe
that the home sphere of wives and
mothers is the proudest and most potential,
as well as the sweetest, in all the
world will applaud the many stand
of the ex-president.

The influence of Frances Cleveland is
reaching enough without dragging her
name into a political club. And the same
is true of the average American matron.

In this country we read with amazement
of the fair English duchess who went
about kissing butchers to get their votes
for her favorite. And when we read of
the insult to which the wives of Stanley,
Cornwallis, West and Joseph Chamber-
lain were subjected in the recent English
elections, all Americans feel thankful that
their women in the sacred home circle
have no such ordeal to go through.

Let us have no influence clubs com-
posed of women. Their influence is felt
in their homes, and it accompanies their
protectors when they go out into the
world, and that is enough. Score one for
Mr. Cleveland!

Rains and Floods.

While the present protracted spell of
wet weather is more beneficial than injurious
to the agricultural interests in this region, countless acres of productive
land in the Mississippi valley have been
under water for many weeks, and the
greater part at many points below Vick-
burg is more than twenty miles wide.

When the Mississippi is turned into a
vast inland sea at this season of the year
the necessary result will be a decreased
production of cotton. But the flood has
other consequences of a more disastrous
nature. The destruction of property in
the valley, the privations endured by the
people, and the prospect of dangerous
sanitary conditions following the over-
flow will appeal to the outside world for
sympathy and aid. Thousands of people
have been compelled to consume in
advance of the earnings of the future.

The Mississippi is looming up as a great
problem. The federal government will
have to provide some sort of safeguard,
an efficient levee system or something
else, or the river will possibly become
as destructive as the famous Yellow river
of China.

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to the states a local currency always equal
to the demands of business—increasing in
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rency which we now have is that it con-
gests in the money centers and stays there.
While money is going begging in New
York it can't be had in the south and west,
and the result is a great waste of labor
that ought to be utilized, and a great
deal of embarrassment that ought not to
exist.

There are other phases of the subject
suggested by The Dispatch's article which
we shall discuss hereafter.

Kansas Not In It.

In forecasting the electoral vote we
cannot count Kansas for either Cleveland
or Harrison.

The action of the democratic convention
of that state in accepting the state and
electoral tickets already nominated by
the people's party makes it certain that,
although Kansas gave Harrison a major-
ity of 80,159 in 1888, he will receive no
electoral votes there this year. In 1890
in the gubernatorial election the republi-
cans cast 115,025 votes; the people's party,
106,972 votes, and the democrats, 71,
357 votes. The combined votes of the
democrats and the people's party would
show a majority against the republican
candidate of 63,304.

Doubtless some democrats and some
members of the people's party will not
support the fusion ticket, but it is not
likely that the majority of the two parties
can be overcome by the republicans.

The action of Kansas alone will not
throw the election into the house. But
suppose the silver republican states
should elect the people's party electoral
tickets?

In that event it is tolerably certain that
the house would be called upon to elect a
president, and in that indirect way
Grover Cleveland would reach the white
house a second time.

The plot thickens, and the presidential
situation bristles with points unrivaled in
interest since the historic campaign of
1890. All the signs point to a democratic
victory.

Hon. John T. Boileau.

There seems to be no doubt that Hon.
John T. Boileau will be returned to
the legislature from Bibb county.

Without interfering in the slightest in
the race, or attempting to prejudice the
interests of any of the candidates men-
tioned, The Constitution thinks itself justi-
fied in referring to the splendid service of
Mr. Boileau during the two sessions of
the present legislature.

Mr. Boileau possessed the confidence
and esteem of every member of the house.
He proved himself to be an active member,
and probably no member of the house was
more attentive to the interests of his con-
stituents than Mr. Boileau. A thorough
gentleman, a ready debater, and a
faithful public servant in all matters com-
mitted to his keeping, Mr. Boileau was
justly one of the most popular members
of the legislature, and his return to the
house will be a source of gratification to
all those who have served with him and
thus know of his legislative ability.

In Kansas the people's party and the
democrats have joined hands against their
common enemy, the republican party. In
the south, the farmers are asked to give
their support to the democrats.

It is thought that Brother Donnelly has
gone into politics for the purpose of ad-
vertising his Baconian cryptogram.

It is thought that the accommodating
bill will shortly cease to be an honorary
member of the legal profession in this sec-
tion.

A sprinter at the north has run one
hundred yards in something more than ten
seconds. He would make a good razor-
back lawyer in Atlanta. Such talents as
his should not be allowed to go to waste.

Philadelphia claims to be the birthplace
of ice cream. This is why the Philadel-
phia young man is a pessimist.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Rev. Dr. Hoss in The Nashville Christian
Advocate says of Rev. W. J. Scott's book
"The Southern Era": "It is a delightful book.
We picked it up on a hot summer afternoon,
not thinking to give it then a great deal of
attention, but found ourself so much im-
terested that we kept it and on almost to
the end. Dr. Scott has large and interesting
information on all sorts of subjects, and besides
this, possesses not a little of genuine literary
art. We sincerely hope that his book may get
a wide circulation."

Governor Pattison's state troops must
not be resisted by the men at Homestead. When
the state acts all good citizens must uphold
its authority.

It is always gratifying to observe the success
of Georgia boys away from home. The father
away from home it is, the more pleasing and
gratifying are the tidings that tell of their
achievements among strangers and in strange
lands.

There are several young men now in the
army who are rapidly rising to positions
of responsibility. The most prominent of
them is the son of the late Dr. J. C. Black-
burn, who was a member of the Georgia
legislature.

Two cannot be on their way from Texas
to the front in the same day. The father
away from home it is, the more pleasing and
gratifying are the tidings that tell of their
achievements among strangers and in strange
lands.

Mr. Crinkle thinks it is wonderful how
American country girls develop into society
queens and hold their own in the first circles.
The average American girl catches on in a
hurry, and when good fortune throws her into
a higher circle she makes herself equal to

any emergency.

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RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No Line Is Compelled to Haul Foreign Cars

OR TO HONOR ANOTHER'S TICKETS.

Traffic Which Will Not Be Injured Can Be Reloaded.

PREPAYMENT OF CHARGES IS OPTIONAL

A Decision of Importance to Managers and State Railroad Commissions as to Connecting Lines.

All railway managers and state railroad commissioners will be interested in a decision just rendered by Justice Field, fixing the obligation of one railway to run the cars or honor the tickets of another.

The substance of the decision is that one railroad is under no obligation to take the freight of a connecting line, or of other companies in the cars in which it is tendered and carry it over its own line in such cars, when its own cars are not in use, provided the freight can be reloaded into cars of the receiving company without injury.

In October, 1889, the Union Pacific, through its subsidiary lines, demanded that the Northern Pacific should carry eastern traffic from Portland to the Puget sound cities without transferring the freight from Union Pacific to Northern Pacific cars. It was also demanded that the Northern Pacific should haul the freight in the cars as they came to it without prepayment of charges. Another demand was that the Northern Pacific should receive Union Pacific through tickets.

Judge Deadry granted a temporary injunction against the Northern Pacific on the ground that custom and the interstate commerce law barred the Union Pacific's demands. The effect of this injunction was to allow the Union Pacific to compete for Puget sound traffic to and from the east, thus depriving the Northern Pacific of the long haul. Mr. Justice Field, of the United States supreme court, delivered the opinion while sitting as circuit judge for Oregon.

The Union Pacific asserted that the defendant, as a common carrier by railway of freight and passengers, is obliged, (1) to receive freight tendered to it by the complainant at Portland, Ore., that city being a point where it connects with the road of the complainant, in the cars in which it is tendered, and transport the same to point of destination in such cars, over its roads, and pay to the company owning the cars the current rate of mileage for their use, and also pay the charges for transportation from point of origin to Portland; (2) to honor tickets or coupons for passage over its lines north of Portland issued by the complainant. The defendant's obligation was ascertained by the Union Pacific on three grounds: The first was the alleged established custom between railroad companies operating connecting lines. The second was the third section of the interstate commerce act. The third ground was a section in the defendant's charter.

The Northern Pacific denied the obligations. Numerous witnesses were examined and they included managers and superintendents of wide experience. Justice Field found that the testimony agreed in the main points and that it was to this purport: That whether or not the freight received by one company is, as a general rule, dependent upon contract between the connecting companies, and is not a matter in which there is any established custom applicable to all cases. Exceptions to the general rule arise where the cars of the receiving company are all in use; then the freight is usually received and transported in the cars in which it is tendered, when its own cars are not in use. The receiving company is not under any obligation to allow its own cars to remain idle in order to transport those of another company. The court further held that there can be no custom requiring the receiving company to transport the freight in the cars in which it is tendered, when its own cars are not in use. The receiving company is not under any obligation to allow its own cars to remain idle in order to transport those of another company. The court further held that there can be no custom requiring the receiving company to pay mileage on foreign cars when it can transfer the freight to its own cars. The car mileage in that case must be upon an arrangement between the parties. However, when the receiving company has no idle cars of its own or when the freight cannot be transferred without injury, the custom of charging car mileage is reasonable and should be enforced.

Justice Field held, too, that a railroad is under no obligation to receive goods for transportation unless charges are prepared. He found from the evidence that there was no obligation on the part of one company to honor tickets issued by the other. The refusal of the Northern Pacific to haul freight in foreign cars and pay mileage on them was not illegal discrimination.

A running connection which should require the defendant to receive in its freight and passenger trains, composed of cars equipped with automatic couplers, air brakes, steel tires and other improvements tending to facilitate the safe and economical operation of the train and lessen the probability of accidents, cars without such equipment, and not adapted to the service and facilities furnished by the defendant, cannot be regarded as fair and equitable.

The injunction was dissolved.

ECONOMICAL OPERATION.

General Manager W. B. Thomas Runs Trains for 18 Cents Per Mile.

An extract from the annual report of the Middle Georgia Railroad Company filed yesterday in the office of the state railroad commissioner by Mr. W. B. Thomas, the general manager, shows the following results for the past twelve months from August, 1891, to July, 1892:

Gross earnings, \$5,946,055. Gross expenses, \$4,368,77. Net earnings, \$1,577,283, or 27 per cent. Operating expenses, 13 per cent of gross earnings.

Total miles run by trains, 18,048. Average expense per train per mile, 18 cents. There are eighteen miles of this road in

HIGH KICKERS.

Commissioner Laird Don't Like Carmencita.

A SALTY RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Before the Police Board to Stop High-Kicking Dancers—Two Officers Suspended.

Carmencita and Gautier made their escape just in the nick of time. If they had waited twenty-four hours longer until the police board had its regular meeting they would have been arrested for the things that have been said about them, and all the sweet bouquets that have been tossed across the footlights at their nimble feet by ardent admirers.

But Fay Templeton's Opera Bouffe Company made its debut in the brunt of the police board's wrath.

Commissioner Laird is not an admirer of the Terpsichorean art as is rendered these days behind the footlights.

He proposed a resolution which he thought would be agreeable. He thought that it would meet the situation that would be presented when the "four widows" began to dance Thursday night. He wanted to get it before the merry widows with their "tarra-ra-boom-boom" made their appearance.

He proposed a clean swipe, to swipe such dancing out. The swipe will not be made yet, however.

The remedy was in the shape of a resolution. It provided that the policemen of the city be instructed to arrest all parties giving such performances in any theater in the city.

"Recently," said he, "after the resolution had been read, 'we have been overrun with Bowery high kickers, who are dangerous to society.'

"They are more dangerous from the fact that you needn't go to see a prostitute if you do not wish to do so. You go to this show and expect to be entertained. Such dancing is a disgrace to any civilized community."

"Have you any case in point?" asked Chairman English.

"Yes, sir, Carmencita."

"She did not do such dancing the night I was there," said Chairman English.

"I see seven kickers advertised for tomorrow night," Mr. Laird said, "and I think such performances should be suspended."

"Why I see from the papers," said Captain English, recurring to Carmencita, "that Carmencita was entertained at a private house."

"She did not call me any better," firmly,

"that does not make her any better."

"I can say," said Captain English,

"that she kicked very modestly the night I saw her. I see people there whose morale are better than either yours or mine. Mr. Laird, you're a nice, long dress, and danced beautifully. She is unquestionably a nice dancer."

"Did you see her, Mr. Laird?" asked Mr. Gramling.

"No, and I don't want to see her," replied Mr. Laird, firmly.

"It's getting late," said Dr. Spalding,

"and I move we lay the resolution on the table."

"And I call for the ayes and nays," said Mr. Laird.

"I move, as a substitute for Dr. Spalding's motion, that we lay the resolution on the table," said Mr. Brotherton, "that we postpone action on it for the present."

Dr. Spalding accepted the substitute, and everybody voted for it but Mr. Laird. He was inexorable, immovable.

"The four widows are coming," he said.

"I am afraid they will come," said Mr. Laird.

"Let's go and see her," said Dr. Spalding.

"I am going to see her," said Mr. Laird, firmly.

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DID NOT PAN OUT.

The Mutual Endowment Order will wind up its affairs.

MEMBERS WILL GET 30 PER CENT.

They Expected to Get \$100 for \$65, but the Membership Did Not Grow Rapidly Enough.

The Mutual Endowment Order will square up as soon as possible with its members and go out of business. Its officers state that it is a business failure and there is no use trying to keep it alive.

The original scheme was to pay in \$60 in premiums or installments and at the end of a year draw out \$100. That looked like a good thing and at the start applications flowed in. But the public must have come to the conclusion that it was too good an offer for after the first few months the organization's membership list stopped increasing.

Probably not more than \$7,000 was paid in altogether. Twenty of those who joined first drew their \$100 when their certificates matured. But even these paid in on an average of \$90 or over, so Superintendent J.M. Ponder stated yesterday. There are still about sixty members in good standing. These have paid in perhaps \$50 or \$60 apiece. Good, but not enough to pay up upwards of \$100 but others have not paid more than half so much.

Captain Ponder talked frankly about the matter yesterday. It was simply a business venture, said he. At first it was considered a good idea, but when the men put up the money to get it under way Captain Ponder mentioned that all business men have been in various honest enterprises which promised a first to pay out well but which in the end were failures. He thought the cause of failure was the one-year feature. That is too short a term for the maturity of the certificates. Captain Ponder pointed out that the salvation of insurance companies consists in getting the members all the time. Without new members, the money already paid would be eaten up as the policies matured. This is simply a case of failure and all will have to share the loss, he remarked.

All, however, does not include the project of the one-year feature. There are open for sundry expenses. "The checks are all open and the officers are here—they have not absconded," he continued.

Owing to the non-payment of initiation fees and the lapses, the membership fell from five hundred to less than one hundred. At present there are only about sixty who have kept up their assessments. Their certificates mature all the way up to November. There was a sick benefit feature upon which several hundred dollars were paid in. The assessments for this class never were intended under the charter to be returnable to the party. The negro is held at the police station.

AT THE EDGEWOOD.

The MacCollin Opera Company sang "Falka" Before a Good House Last Night.

The MacCollin Opera Company has just reached the point now, where it can put on a good show and publicize its artistic strength of its members.

This was proven on last night at the production of "Falka."

A performance such as was given last night deserves the highest commendation. It was a single high spot in the entire season.

Rev. Sam told them to be good, joked with them, and made himself particularly pleasant to the prisoners.

The evangeline's visit coupled with the serious thought that a death sentence is likely to produce, brought about Gentry's reformation, and caused him to decide to become an evangelist.

Gentry's confinement has been suspended until August 10th at which time the application for a new trial will be argued before Judge Jones, at Buchanan.

The principals were all in good voice, and they made the most of their roles.

Miss Hall, in the title role, was her former singing self. The uniqueness of her singing only compensated her days ago when so many were disappointed, and her clear sweet soprano rang out in silvery waves, echoing back and forth its many sweet qualities.

Mr. Little Apple's Arthur is just the kind of performance to cause hearty commendation, and the audience was unanimous in its approval.

During the first few months of its existence success was apparent, as something like five hundred applications were received.

There were a large number who failed to take the certificate when issued. Then came the tightness of the times, and it was absolutely out of the question to get members, though a great deal of time and expense were given to trying to secure them and build up the order.

The business up to October, 1891, was managed by Mr. S. V. Johnstone, as secretary and organized. At that time Mr. G. H. Hartsfield, the secretary, saw.

The originators were Messrs. J. F. Sharp and W. G. Whidby, who succeeded in interesting in their enterprise the leading gentlemen, who are now officers of the supreme lodge. All believed that it would be a success, and were instrumental to those who should hold certificates to it.

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It is apparent to the supreme officers that the order cannot pay out under existing circumstances, and hence continual assessments have been stopped.

Mr. Leonard is Lay Brother Pelican was a great success. Mr. Leonard is an immensely clever singer and his solo "Wanted That Day" is always in great demand. Mr. MacCollin's comedy work carried the house by storm. He is great. Mr. Pearson's Baileys was a very fine piece of acting. Mr. Pearson's robust bass sounds strangely picturesque in this role. His voice sounds like a trumpet which has laid right well in brilliant effect. All of the stage mechanism was well chosen. The principals were all in good voice, and they made the most of their roles.

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